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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/733,948	12/10/2003	Ravi Kumar Arimilli	AUS920020195US1	8919
42640	7590	12/19/2005		
DILLON & YUDELL LLP			EXAMINER	
8911 NORTH CAPITAL OF TEXAS HWY			FLOURNOY, HORACE L	
SUITE 2110				ART UNIT
AUSTIN, TX 78759				PAPER NUMBER
			2189	

DATE MAILED: 12/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/733,948	ARIMILLI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Horace L. Flournoy	2189

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2003.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 December 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

The instant application having Application No. 10/733,948 has a total of 17 claims pending in the application; there are 3 independent claims and 14 dependent claims, all of which are ready for examination by the examiner.

INFORMATION CONCERNING OATH/DECLARATION

Oath/Declaration

The applicant's oath/declaration has been reviewed by the examiner and is found to conform to the requirements prescribed in 37 C.F.R. 1.63.

REJECTIONS NOT BASED ON PRIOR ART

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 5-6, 8, and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Because of the use of the "means for" the applicant invokes these claim to be interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. Accordingly, the examiner has looked to the applicant's specification to

properly interpret these claims. It is unclear to the examiner exactly where in the specification particularly describes the structure that corresponds to the means recited in the claims.

REJECTIONS BASED ON PRIOR ART

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gharachorloo et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,919 hereafter referred to as Gharachorloo).

With respect to independent claim 1,

"A data processing system, [See FIG. 1] comprising: one or more processing cores; [Gharachorloo discloses in column 4, lines 57-58, "...has eight processor cores"] and a memory controller, [Gharachorloo discloses in column 4, line 49, "...memory controller"] coupled to said one or more

processing cores, [Gharachorloo teaches, in column 4, lines 63-column 5, line 23, that each processor core has a memory controller. See also FIG. 1, element 118] that controls access to a system memory [Gharachorloo discloses in column 5, lines 4-7, "Memory controller (MC) 118 that preferably interfaces directly to a memory bank of DRAM (dynamic random access memory) chips...in a memory subsystem 123."] containing a plurality of rows, [Gharachorloo discloses in column 2, lines 54-55, "...the local memory subsystem storing a multiplicity of memory lines of information..."] said memory controller having a memory speculation table that stores historical information regarding prior memory accesses, [...and a directory...]" Also see FIG. 4] wherein said memory controller includes:"

The following limitations of claim 1 are interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112, 6th paragraph.

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, in its en banc decision *In re Donaldson Co.*, 16 F.3d 1189, 29 USPQ2d 1845 (Fed. Cir. 1994), decided that a "means-or-step-plus-function" limitation should be interpreted in a manner different than patent examining practice had previously dictated. The Donaldson decision affects only the manner in which the scope of a "means or step plus function" limitation in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, is interpreted during examination. Donaldson does not directly affect the manner in which any other section of the patent statutes is interpreted or applied.

When making a determination of patentability under 35 U.S.C. 102 or 103, past practice was to interpret a "means or step plus function" limitation by giving it the "broadest reasonable interpretation." Under the PTO's long-standing practice this meant interpreting such a limitation as reading on any prior art means or step which performed the function specified in the claim without regard for whether the prior art means or step was equivalent to the corresponding structure, material or acts described in the specification. However, in Donaldson, the Federal Circuit stated:

Per our holding, the "broadest reasonable interpretation" that an examiner may give means-plus-function language is that statutorily mandated in paragraph six. Accordingly, the PTO may not disregard the structure disclosed in the specification corresponding to such language when rendering a patentability determination. (MPEP 2181)

According to the applicant's specification in paragraphs [0060]-[0061], the Examiner notes that the means or system/structure ("IMC 18") for practice of the

invention disclosed in the following limitation of Claim 1, is further taught in **Gharachorloo as follows:**

“...means, responsive to a memory access request, for [See FIG. 1, element 102] directing an access to a selected row [Gharachorloo discloses in the abstract, “In response to a request for exclusive ownership of a memory line...”] among the plurality of rows [Gharachorloo discloses in column 2, lines 54-55, “the local memory subsystem storing a multiplicity of memory lines...”] in the system memory [Column 2, lines 59-63], “local memory subsystem”. Also see FIG. 1] to service the memory access request;

According to the applicant's specification in paragraphs [0060]-[0062], the Examiner notes that the means or system/structure (“IMC 18”) for practice of the invention disclosed in the following limitation of Claim 1, is further taught in **Gharachorloo as follows:**

“...and means for [See FIG. 1, element 102] speculatively[See FIGs. 4, 5, 7C, and 10C. Gharachorloo column 7, paragraphs 1-2] causing the system memory to continue to energize [The examiner interprets “energize” as access, update, etc.] said selected row following said access based upon said historical information in said memory speculation table.’[stated supra in claim 1 rejection]

With respect to **claim 2**,

“The data processing system of claim 1, wherein said memory controller and said one or more processing cores are integrated within a same integrated circuit

chip." [Gharachorloo discloses in column 2, lines 10-14, "...the Alpha 21364 aggressively exploits semiconductor technology trends by including a scaled 1 GHz 21264 core, two levels of caches, memory controller, coherence hardware, and network router all on a single die..." See FIG. 1]

With respect to **claim 3**,

"The data processing system of claim 1, wherein said memory speculation table ["directory", See rejection of claim 1 and FIGs. 4 and 10c] stores a respective memory access history ["Directory Entry" of FIG. 4] for each of a plurality of threads executing within said one or more processing cores." ["simultaneous multithreading (SMT)" is disclosed in column 2, line 29. Gharachorloo also discloses column 1, lines 33-34, "instruction-level parallelism and speculative out-of-order execution" which teach this limitation.]

With respect to **claims 4, 10 and 15**,

"The data processing system of claim 1, wherein said plurality of rows ["memory line", abstract] in said system memory are arranged in a plurality of banks [Gharachorloo discloses in column 5, lines 1-8 "each memory bank"], and wherein said memory speculation table ["directory", abstract] stores said historical information on a per-bank basis." [Column 11, lines 56-61: "...the memory line address identifies the node 102, 104 that interfaces with the memory subsystem 123 that stores the memory line of information 184 (i.e., home node) and a specific position within the memory subsystem 123 of the memory line information." Also see FIG. 4, elements 180, 182, 184, 123]

With respect to **claims 5, 11 and 16**,

"The data processing system of claim 1, wherein said plurality of rows [“memory line”, abstract] are organized in one or more banks, [Gharachorloo discloses in column 5, lines 1-8 “each memory bank”] and wherein said means for speculatively continuing to energize said selected row..."

The following limitations of **claims 5, 11 and 16** are interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112, 6th paragraph.

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, in its en banc decision *In re Donaldson Co.*, 16 F.3d 1189, 29 USPQ2d 1845 (Fed. Cir. 1994), decided that a "means-or-step-plus-function" limitation should be interpreted in a manner different than patent examining practice had previously dictated. The Donaldson decision affects only the manner in which the scope of a "means or step plus function" limitation in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, is interpreted during examination. Donaldson does not directly affect the manner in which any other section of the patent statutes is interpreted or applied.

When making a determination of patentability under 35 U.S.C. 102 or 103, past practice was to interpret a "means or step plus function" limitation by giving it the "broadest reasonable interpretation." Under the PTO's long-standing practice this meant interpreting such a limitation as reading on any prior art means or step which performed the function specified in the claim without regard for whether the prior art means or step was equivalent to the corresponding structure, material or acts described in the specification. However, in Donaldson, the Federal Circuit stated:

Per our holding, the "broadest reasonable interpretation" that an examiner may give means-plus-function language is that statutorily mandated in paragraph six. Accordingly, the PTO may not disregard the structure disclosed in the specification corresponding to such language when rendering a patentability determination. (MPEP 2181)

According to the applicant's specification in paragraphs [0060]-[0061], the Examiner notes that the means or system/structure for practice of the invention disclosed in the following limitation of Claim 1, is further taught in **Gharachorloo as follows:**

"...means, responsive to a memory access request, for [See FIG. 1, element 102] directing an access to a selected row [Gharachorloo discloses in the

abstract, “In response to a request for exclusive ownership of a memory line...”] among the plurality of rows [Gharachorloo discloses in column 2, lines 54-55, “the local memory subsystem storing a multiplicity of memory lines...”] in the system memory [Column 2, lines 59-63, “local memory subsystem”. Also see FIG. 1] to service the memory access request; “...comprises means for [See FIG. 1, element 102] speculatively[See FIGs. 4, 5, 7C, and 10C. Gharachorloo column 7, paragraphs 1-2] continuing to energize [The examiner interprets “energize” as access, update, etc.] said selected row until a next access to another row within a same bank as said selected row. [FIGs. 11A-14B outline how Gharachorloo is accessing a memory line until a next access to another memory line within the same memory is selected.]

With respect to **claim 6**,

“The data processing system of claim 1, wherein: said system memory comprises a first system memory; [Gharachorloo discloses this limitation in column 4, lines 63-67 – column 5, lines 1-8, “memory bank”] said memory controller comprises a first memory controller; [Gharachorloo discloses this limitation in column 4, lines 63-67 – column 5, lines 1-8, “memory controller”] said data processing system further comprising a second system memory and a second memory controller that controls access to the second system memory; [Gharachorloo teaches in column 4, lines 63-67 – column 5, lines 1-8, that each (1st, 2nd, etc...) processor core has its own memory (L1

cache, L2 cache, memory bank of DRAM) as well as memory controller.

See FIGs. 1 and 2]

and said means for speculatively continuing to energize said selected row comprises means for speculatively continuing to energize said selected row based upon historical information recorded by said second memory controller."

[Gharachorloo discloses in column 21, lines 59-63, "The present invention includes a cache coherence protocol (CCP) that enables the sharing of memory lines of information 184 across multiple nodes 102, 104." Also see limitation in rejection of claim 1 (also interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph) With respect to the limitation, "based upon historical information recorded by said second memory controller", the examiner notes that a second memory controller can be any of a plurality of memory controllers and therefore is interpreted as analogous to claim 1.]

With respect to **claim 7**,

"The data processing system of claim 1, and further comprising: a system interconnect coupling said plurality of processing cores; [See FIGs. 1-3, element 112, "Intra-chip switch (ICS)"] and one or more cache hierarchies coupled to said plurality of processing cores that cache data from said system memory."

[Gharachorloo discloses in column 4, lines 63-67, "Each processor core (PC) 106 is directly connected to dedicated instruction cache (iL1) 108 and data cache (dL1) 110 modules. These first-level caches (L1 cache modules) 108, 110 interface to other modules through an intra-chip switch (ICS) 112."]

With respect to independent claim 8,

*"A memory controller [Gharachorloo discloses in column 4, line 49,
"...memory controller"] for controlling a system memory ["Memory
Subsystem" FIG. 1, element 123] of a data processing system, [See FIG. 1]
wherein the system memory includes a plurality of rows, ["memory line",
abstract. Also see FIGs. 1 and 4] said memory controller comprising: a
memory speculation table ["directory", See FIGs. 4 and 10c] that stores
historical information regarding prior memory accesses; ["Directory Entry" of
FIG. 4]*

*"...means, responsive to a memory access request, for directing an access to a
selected row among the plurality of rows in the system memory to service the
memory access request; and means for speculatively causing the system
memory to continue to energize said selected row following said access based
upon said historical information in said memory speculation table." [See
rejection of claim 1. Note: these limitations are identical to the limitations
of claim 1 which are interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph and are
therefore rejected under the same grounds]*

With respect to claims 9 and 14,

*"The memory controller of claim 8, wherein said memory speculation table
["directory", See rejection of claim 1 and FIGs. 4 and 10c] stores a respective
memory access history ["directory entry" of FIG. 4] for each of a plurality of*

threads executing within said data processing system." [See FIG. 4, element 182]

With respect to **claims 12 and 17**,

"The memory controller of claim 8, wherein: said means for speculatively continuing to energize said selected row comprises..." [See rejection of claim 1]

The following limitations of **claim 12** are interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112, 6th paragraph.

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, in its en banc decision *In re Donaldson Co.*, 16 F.3d 1189, 29 USPQ2d 1845 (Fed. Cir. 1994), decided that a "means-or-step-plus-function" limitation should be interpreted in a manner different than patent examining practice had previously dictated. The Donaldson decision affects only the manner in which the scope of a "means or step plus function" limitation in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, is interpreted during examination. Donaldson does not directly affect the manner in which any other section of the patent statutes is interpreted or applied.

When making a determination of patentability under 35 U.S.C. 102 or 103, past practice was to interpret a "means or step plus function" limitation by giving it the "broadest reasonable interpretation." Under the PTO's long-standing practice this meant interpreting such a limitation as reading on any prior art means or step which performed the function specified in the claim without regard for whether the prior art means or step was equivalent to the corresponding structure, material or acts described in the specification. However, in Donaldson, the Federal Circuit stated:

Per our holding, the "broadest reasonable interpretation" that an examiner may give means-plus-function language is that statutorily mandated in paragraph six. Accordingly, the PTO may not disregard the structure disclosed in the specification corresponding to such language when rendering a patentability determination. (MPEP 2181)

"...means for speculatively [See FIGs. 4, 5, 7C, and 10C. Gharachorloo column 7, paragraphs 1-2] continuing to energize [The examiner interprets "energize" as access, update, etc.] said selected row ["memory line"] based upon historical information recorded by another memory controller." [FIGs. 11A-14B outline how Gharachorloo is accessing a row (memory line) based

upon the historical information recorded (directory) of another memory controller (Sharer node(s)).]

With respect to independent **claim 13**,

“A method of operating a memory controller of a system memory [Gharachorloo discloses this limitation in column 4, lines 63-67 – column 5, lines 1-8.]

Note: Gharachorloo teaches “a method of operating a memory controller”] of a data processing system, [See FIG. 1] wherein the system memory [“Memory Subsystem” FIG. 1, element 123] contains a plurality of rows, [“memory line”, abstract. Also see FIGs. 1 and 4] said method comprising: said memory controller storing historical information regarding prior memory accesses in a memory speculation table; [“directory”, See rejection of claim 1 and FIGs. 4 and 10c] in response to receipt of a memory access request, directing an access to a selected row among the plurality of rows in the system memory to service the memory access request; and speculatively directing the system memory to continue to energize said selected row following said access based upon said historical information in said memory speculation table.” [See rejection of claim 1. Note: these limitations are the same as to the limitations of claim 1 (sans “means for”) which are interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph. However, the same prior art rejection applies hereto.]

CONCLUSION

Status of Claims in the Application

The following is a summary of the treatment and status of all claims in the application as recommended by M.P.E.P. 707.07(i):

Claims rejected in the Application

Per the instant office action, claims 1-17 have received a first action on the merits and are subject of a first action non-final.

Direction of Future Correspondences

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Horace L. Flournoy whose telephone number is (571) 272-2705. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM (ET).

Important Note

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Sparks can be reached on (571) 272-4201. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

Information regarding the status of an Application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or PUBLIC PAIR. Status

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information for unpublished applications is available through Private Pair only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Horace L. Flournoy

Patent Examiner

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DONALD SPARKS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER